The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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POETRY.

Better Late than Never.

Life is a race where some succeed,
While others are beginning,
'Tis luck in some, in others speed,
That gives an early winning;
But if you chance to fall behind,
Ne'er slacken your endeavor;
Just keep this wholesome truth in mind—
"'Tis better late than never!"

And if you keep ahead 'tis well.
But never trip your neighbor;
'Tis noble when you can excel,
By honest, patient labor;
But if you are outstripped at last,
Press on as bold as ever;
Remember, though you are surpassed,
"'Tis better late than never!"

Ne'er labor for an idle boast,
Or victory o'er another;
But while you strive the uttermost,
Deal fairly with a brother;
Whate'er your station, do your best,
And hold your purpose ever,
And if you fail to do the rest,
"'Tis better late than never!"

Choose well the path in which you run—
Succeed by double daring,
Then, though the last, when once 'tis won,
Your crown is worth the wearing.
Then fret not if you are left behind,
Nor slacken your endeavor,
But ever keep this truth in mind—
"'Tis better late than never!"

Select Miscellany.

"Black Jack."

A BRAVE IRISH FARMER.

Sir John Purchell, familiarly known in the county where he resided by the alias of "Black Jack," was a wealthy farmer who lived in the western part of Ireland, and obtained his title under the following remarkable and bloody circumstances:

One night he dreamed that he saw the shadow of murdered man pass eight consecutive times before the window of his room. Purcell was by no means a superstitious man, but the same dream having occurred to him four nights afterwards, left a profound and indescribable impression upon his mind. He retired to rest as usual, on Christmas night, in the year 1798, a fearful period in the history of Ireland. Bands of outlawed men, of naturally dishonest habits, who had taken part in the Irish Rebellion, roamed through the island, many of whom, under the cover of being patriots, committed grievous depredations. On the night in question, Purcell had taken a late supper in his bed-room, and a large carving-knife which he had used upon the occasion remained on the table by his bed-side. His chamber was an inner room communicating with a front one. The bed-room was perfectly darkened, and the night being a moonlight one, he could distinctly observe objects in the outer room. He was naturally a sound sleeper, but on this particular night he found it impossible to obtain rest. He changed his position in the bed several times but all to no purpose. Some dread presentiment continually haunted him and drove sleep from his pillow. It was far into the "wee sma' hours" of morning, while in this restless condition that he fancied the shadow passed before him again. With eyes still unclosed, he was fast changing into the half dreamy state which precedes oblivion, when the passage of the shadow was once more flung across the floor. He was not mistaken this time; it was no illusion of the nervous system. He next heard the window rattle. Shaking off his lethargy, he arose slowly in his bed, and taking the knife from the table, placed himself behind the door which stood ajar. Placing his foot firmly against the bottom, he patiently waited coming events. He had not long, however, to remain in suspense, for the window in the outer room was thrown up to its utmost capacity, and a powerful built man with blackened face appeared in the room. Then another and another followed, until all told, eight men appeared upon the scene.

Purcell entertained but a feeble hope of being able to compete with so frightful odds; but possessed that peculiar temperament so essential to the success of all daring enterprises, he resolved to sell his life dearly. He had £500 in the house, and he knew that these men came to rob him. After a moment's conference among themselves, one of the men quickly approached the bed-room and entered, but he soon sank without a groan, Purcell's knife having entered his heart. The next followed and stumbled over his predecessor. The same fatal knife penetrated his abdomen. Another and another came rushing on to the rescue of their wounded companions, only to meet with a similar fate, until six of the men were desperately wounded, when the other two becoming alarmed for their own safety, and imagining that an ambush had been laid for them, escaped by the window.

The next morning revealed a frightful condition of things. Three of the men had been instantly killed in the room; two more that escaped through the window, were found dead a short distance from the house, while a sixth was found dead in a quarry, where he had recovered to conceal himself, one hundred yards from the scene.

The event produced an intense excitement, not only in the neighborhood, but throughout all the island, and Purchell was knighted for his prowness. But he was no longer the light-hearted, happy Jack Purcell of former days, for he bore within him the spirit of remorse to his latter end; and although he lived for many years afterward, and had all the wealth that he could wish for, yet his mind was melancholy in the extreme, and he spoke incoherently of shadows, and of a carving-knife, even in his lucid intervals.

Fresh Starts.

The wish to begin again is one of those longings which are so universally common to the human race, and are felt so very early in the course of each man's experience, that we call them native impulses, or instincts. As it is human to err, or to think that we have erred, so is it human to wish to repair real or fancied errors.—And, like all natural impulses, the desire to start afresh may, under certain circumstances—such as the suffering produced by misconduct, or the higher tone of mind produced by education, by the discipline of study, and by conversation with noble natures—rise and swell into a passionate, irresistible longing. In the domain of politics—that is to say, when this impulse acts upon men aggregated in society—it is called the revolutionary or reforming spirit. In the domain of ethics, when it acts upon men severally, it is called the spirit of self-improvement. And in either case, it is one of the most valuable stimulants and restoratives that human nature exhibits. It is to the spiritual and intellectual life pretty much what chloride of sodium is to the physical life. It is the salt of the social and moral world. The nation or the man that does not feel this desire must either be in a morbid state of self-satisfaction or in the exhaustion of despair. So long as there is a healthful energy, whether of conscience or of hope, there must be a desire to begin again.—And however often we begin amiss, hope is ever whispering to us that it is never too late to mend; that if the past is irreparable, the present is our own, and that the remedy for all our ills is a fresh start. It was this aspiration that induced Polycrates to throw his ring into the sea; that made Ahab go softly; that drove Buddha to leave his father's house; that made Augustine abandon his work among the Manichees of Carthage. Indeed the whole life of the human race has been, like the lives of some of its most conspicuous members, one continuous series of struggles after better beginnings. And the popularity of such doctrines as that of metempsychosis and of purgatory shows the natural unwillingness of mankind to contemplate the impossibility of a recommencement, and its feverish desire to regard even death itself as nothing more than a fresh start.

Tea and Coffee.

Hall's *Journal of Health* says: Taking into account the habits of the people, tea and coffee for supper and breakfast add to human health and life, if a single cup be taken at either meal, and is never increased in strength, frequency or quantity. If they were mere stimulants, and were taken thus in moderation and with uniformity, they would in time become inert, or the system would become so habituated to their employment as to remain in the same relative position to them as if they had never been used, as they are liable to abuse. But science and fact unite in declaring them to be nutritious as well as stimulant; hence they will do a new good to the system every day to the end of life, just as bread and fruits do; hence we never got tired of either. But the use of bread and fruits is daily abused by multitudes, and dyspepsia and cholera morbus result; yet we ought to forego the use of tea and coffee because their inordinate use gives neuralgia and other ailments.—But the habitual use of tea and coffee at the last and first meals of the day has another high advantage—is productive of incalculable good in the way of averting evils.

We will drink at our meals, and if we do not drink these, we will drink what is worse—cold water, milk or alcoholic mixtures. The regular use of these last will lead the young to drunkenness; the considerable employment of simple milk at meals by sedentary people—by all except the robust—will either constipate or render billious; while cold water, largely used, that especially in cold weather, attracts to itself so much of the heat of the system in raising said water to the temperature of the body—about one hundred degrees—that the process of digestion is arrested; in the meanwhile giving rise to a deathly sickness of the stomach, to twisting pains, to vomitings, purging, and even to cramps.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Hollow-Horn in cattle, it is said, may be cured by the following prescription: Take two tablespoonsfull of ground mustard (the finer the better), mix with sharp vinegar until the mustard is thick as sweet cream, and put half in each ear, working it as far up the ear as can conveniently be done. If the animal does not eat in three hours, give another dose. An Ohio farmer says, "I have used the above twenty-five years, and have to lose the first animal yet."

A correspondent of the Western Rural tells how a German woman cooks food for "four great fat hogs." She has a barrel sunk in the ground. In this [illegible] a washboiler of boiled potatoes and carrots, which are then rapidly mashed with a "great pounder." More meal is then thrown in and the barrel is tightly covered. The whole mess is cooked by the heat of the potatoes and carrots. These are cooked twice a day.

HOW GOOD FARMERS SAVE MONEY.—They take good papers and read them.

They keep accounts of their farm operations.

They do not leave their implements strewn over their farm, exposed to rain, snow and heat.

They repair tools and buildings at the proper time, and do not suffer a subsequent threefold expenditure of time and money.

They use their money judiciously, and do not attend auction sales to purchase all kinds of trumpery just because it is "cheap."

They see that their fences are well repaired, and that their cattle are not found grazing in the meadows, or grain-fields, or orchards.

They do not refuse to make experiments in a small way of many new things.

Subsoiling.

We have considerable experience on this subject, and have concluded that it is a question very explicable and short. If the subsoil is clay, a good subsoil plough, which crumbles and does not throw the earth out of the furrow, every farmer should have; and every foot of such land should be subsoiled. But if the substratum be gravelly and porous, the subsoil plough should not be used. The truth is, this sort of land is unfit for anything but grass and fruit trees; and, if farmers persist in trying to make the cereals on it, the black-eyed pea is the only thing which will run down and bring up the plant-food, which all such land has in abundance, from three to ten feet deep in the ground.

Grass Seeds.

Now is the time to sow grass seed, especially clover. Timothy seed, whether it is sowed with other crops or not, should be sowed in the fall, and cross-sowed in the spring; and in every case, no matter what kind of grass seed it is, the roller should be used. Generally, more seed will take, from three pints per acre, with the roller, than from a gallon without it. Grass seeds are not like the cereals, which will come up whether deep or shallow.—They seem to demand a certain depth, which is less than one-half inch, if it is much more than that, they will not germinate; and if left on the surface, the first dew which falls causes them to swell, the bran to fracture, the germ is exposed, and death is the consequence. Three years ago we plowed up a field which had clover seed sowed upon it *thirteen* years previously. There was a beautiful set of clover, which we were satisfied was from the seed which had been turned under thirteen years before. This land, during this time, was set in Timothy, which grew from surface planting.

Drain Wet Land.

We have often urged this. It is becoming more popular. Many now enter upon it who doubted long. Its practical advantages have commended the practice to those who have paused to look at them, and were weak enough to think that they did not know every thing already. Thoroughly drain a piece of wet land that is full of hassocks and coarse grasses, and they will all disappear in two or three years! And all this without sowing a seed yourself? A ton and a half of hay may be cut per acre, where only a short ton of poor meadow grass was got before. The grass can then be cut with a mowing machine, and raked with a wheel rake, and cost but about two dollars a ton to get it, where it had previously cost from three to four dollars.

There are many reasons why wet lands should be drained. It makes the land richer. It makes it lighter, and consequently cheaper to work it. Crops start sooner in the spring upon it, and grow later in the autumn, because it is warmer than undrained land. It produces larger crops with the same cost of labor and seed. Drained land, kept light upon the surface, is manured every hour, in some degree, by fertilizing agencies from the atmosphere. It robs rain water of its heat and ammonia, as it passes freely down through it, not permitting it to run off on the surface, as it does on undrained land, gullying and disfiguring it. Undrained land is usually hard and filled with water, so that nitrogen, which plants must have, and which comes from the atmosphere, cannot penetrate it and feed the plants,—and the land is called barren, or waste land. There are plenty of other reasons why wet land should be drained. Do not fail to make a beginning; go deep—three to four feet—as far as you do go.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Cheese-Making in North Carolina.

There is on the slopes of the Alleghanies and Blue Ridge, and the table-land between those mountains, as fine grazing-land as any in the world. That peculiar plant, the wild pea-vine, flourishes with greatest luxuriance, and clover is abundant, growing spontaneously. The soil, generally a rich, black loam, produces all the grasses equally as well as the New York or Ohio lands. The climate, never very cold in winter, always cool in summer, has all the characteristics necessary to the perfection of a grazing district.—This is peculiarly true of Western North Carolina, where the two ranges come into one and spread out into a broad mass of table and mountain land.

There are no such wide, fertile valleys [illegible] but many equally as productive, of less extent, and the deficiency of breadth is made up by a soil of most astonishing depth and fertility up to the very tops of the mountains. We have seen on one of the most elevated peaks a field of timothy, nearly every stalk of which was over five feet high, and many reaching to seven.

It is in this region that the first organized effort to manufacture cheese has been made. It is true that one and another of the country farmers throughout the South had for years in a rude way made a stuff not deserving the name, but in the census reports called cheese. Since the war, the attention of the people has been turned to the development of many resources heretofore unthought of, or considered of too little consequence. Hon. N. W. Woodfin, one of the best farmers as well as most prominent men of that section, had for many years entertained the opinion that systematic manufacture of cheese and butter would not only pay, but was the especial industry for that section. The raising of mules, horses, and cattle had been a great source of revenue to him and his neighbors, and he had demonstrated to his satisfaction the adaptability of the soil and climate to all the most valuable grasses. During the year 1867, Mr. Woodfin visited the dairy-farms and cheese-factories of New York and Connecticut; he saw no soil equal to his own, no grass superior, if as good, as he could produce. With every facility for investigation or collection of information afforded him by his friend, Governor Seymour, he thoroughly informed himself of all the requisites for the production of good cheese, and concluded that no better location in this country could be found for such a purpose than near the town of Asheville. He immediately contracted with the superintendent of one of the factories near Utica to go South with him, and if the location suited, to put up all necessary buildings and fixtures, and furnish a sufficiency of expert hands. Mr. Edwards went, was delighted with what he saw, came back to Utica, and hiring such hands as he needed, returned. The factory was gotten ready barely in time for the spring milking. Drawing their stock from the surrounding country, they had to buy many poor milkers to get a few good ones. They bought two hundred and fifty cows, and culled them down to one hundred and twenty-five, fattening the rest and selling for beef. In the commencement of this new business, and in a thinly settled country, it was impossible to get a supply of milk from the farmers. Many sneered at the innovation. The factory and farm was popularly termed "Nick's Folly," from the given name of the honorable gentleman who initiated the enterprise.

From the first year's operations they cleared profit enough to repay them all construction expenses, the cheese selling at the factory almost as fast as made.—This, the first cheese-factory of the Southern States, is called Elk Mountain Factory, and is located about three miles from Asheville, Buncombe County, N. C. The past year has witnessed the erection of another on that poetic Indian river, Swananoa. There is still room for hundreds more, and as the consumption of the article meets with a steady increase, there is no danger of rivalry between the North and South on this point.—*Hearth and Home.*

Skating for Life.

A story is told of a man who came upon a pack of hungry wolves while skating in an overflowed forest in the North-West. He threw aside his gun and overcoat, and whizzed away for dear life.

"It soon became apparent that he could not hope to get such a clear run as to put on a top speed, and so leave them behind; but he was a practised skater, a 'dab' at the fancy work acquired on the rinks, where people skate for pastime, and learn to be elegant and swan-like. His outer edge and figure-skating saved him. On came the wolves full pelt, their hot breath reaching him just as he put on a desperate spurt, when, *whish!* he flew round in a beautiful circle, and the shaggy wretches, carried on by their own tremendous impetus, were a long way in front, while he went gliding off in a contrary direction. Over and over again did he practise this manœuvre in smaller circles, till the wolves themselves, baffled, and in their rage snapping and biting at each other, began to flag and to think that after all they were in chase of the shadow of a man—a hungry dream of human flesh.—Round and round went the skater, still with a cool head and clenched fist, working nearer and nearer home, until at last, in the clearing of the forest, the pursuers gave up, and, with a howl of disappointment, fled into the thickets."

Wine is cheaper than milk in the lower counties of California.

SUNDAY READING.

Beautifully Said.

The following article, which we take from the editorial columns of the Wilmington *Journal*, will strike responsive chord in the heart of every true North Carolinian who reads it, let him be "wise or simple, rich or poor." It is replete with quick pathos, and is indeed beautifully said:

"WE HAVE VERY LITTLE SUNSHINE THESE DAYS."—The remark struck upon our ears with singular force as we passed onward. It was carelessly made, perhaps thoughtlessly, but what a world of meaning was contained therein. "Very little knows, not only in the material world, but in our condition and its surroundings.

When we contrast our situation now with what it was a few years ago, when we look around and perceive ignorance and vice sitting in high places and riding rampant over the land, blotting out all the ancient landmarks which had come down to us from generation to generation and which were sacred and hallowed as the memory of those who bequeathed them; when we see strangers devouring our substance and exulting in their triumph, while around us and above us the clouds hang heavy and thick, and the future becomes more dim and obscure, may we not exclaim with truth "we have very little sunshine these days?"

Who has not felt the want of this sunshine in the daily walk through life; who among us has not experienced the cares and troubles, the anxieties and sorrows which bow down the strongest frame and make the heart heavy as lead? When the hand of affliction is laid upon us and we hear no longer that voice which though hushed is still sweet in our ears as the memory of love can make it, when the rain comes down in heavy drops and the days are dark and friends are few, and we look abroad for some light, however faint, to guide our wandering steps and see naught but gloom around us, in the anguish of our hearts we exclaim, oh! for one ray of light to gladden our path—one flash of the sunshine to cheer and console.

Where may we look to find that for which we so ardently long? It is easily answered—in the discharge of kindly offices to those around us, in ministering to the wants of the poor and needy—in comforting the afflicted—in doing unto others as we wish they should do unto us—and above all, in the faithful performance of duty.

It matters not how dark and dreary the days may be, how black and lowering the clouds may hang, or how large the drops of rain that fall, for there will then be sunshine on the heart, a glorious light that will guide our path through life to death, through death to life eternal.

Pet Virtues.

Beware of pet virtues.

Now, do not think I am writing any animadversions on virtue itself, or the cultivation thereof, but on pet virtues, our own peculiar idols—not esteemed merely because they are right, but glorified as ours, and because they are ours.

Infinite harm has been done by vice, but certainly much of the world's wrongs may be laid to the charge of overgrown virtues.

It were useless to expect any one immediately to scorn his own virtues, without partiality; but glance now in a kindly way among your friends, and see how virtues carried too far in them may annoy you.

For example: Here is a dear good Deacon S., one of the very best men in the world, as all allow, who in secret prides himself on his perseverance. Ah! he has become quite morbid on the subject, and perseveres in everything, saying to himself all the time: "Yes, I believe I have this grace."

Reproach him for his love of money, and humbly he acknowledges it. Is he not always fighting against that as a sin? But does the good deacon ever reflect in how many cases perseverance in him becomes obstinacy?

We know one lady whose child resolved never to be neat, because all her life her mother had worried away the family happiness by a constant din about neatness.

Another, very much beloved for her lovely qualities, to whom order is indeed heaven's first law, belongs to a family who are always at sixes and sevens.

Then there is a pet virtue of old and sober people—Caution. Dear, dear! how many times do we have to wear heavy overshoes and carry an umbrella all through a sunny, warm day, because 'it may rain,' and a kind, cautious friend, whom we reverence too much to be heedless of his repeated advice, insists on it!

Another, hugging herself, says, 'I am too proud to accept favors that I cannot return;' and so if we do but give her a book or a bunch of flowers, immediately a present in return; or, worse still, our gift is returned with many thanks, but 'she does not like to accept because she is in no condition to make presents.'

All this between near and dear friends. And so, under the cover of her pet virtue of independence, she deprives all her friends of the happiness which comes from giving and doing for others. Such forget that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and rob their friends of great happiness.

We know another who vaunts that he always acts just as he feels—frankness is his pet virtue—there is no insincerity in him. We have seen this individual coming like a black cloud to the breakfast table for the last two months, because he felt in disgust with all the world. A few pleasant words from him, without sacrificing any frankness, would have lightened the atmosphere a little, and would certainly have reacted favorably on himself.

Then, again, his friend piques himself on his penetration and knowledge of mankind, and at twenty-seven is a Diogenes, with a snarl for every man you mention.

And so I might go on multiplying instances *ad infinitum*; but *cui bono?* You can all do that for yourselves. Examine now; do you not see that these various virtues, in their excess, are all refined forms of selfishness? A subtile spirit is this, ready enough to disguise itself in the

The end of virtue is to promote the happiness of the world, and, with each of us particularly, of our own home.

To insist too much on neatness, may be really to gratify our own peculiar ideas, rather than to seek the happiness of others.

Some of you will say: 'But neither should a slack person gratify himself at the expense of others.' So do I say, too; but we all allow slackness to be a failing, and I am talking of virtues.

Now, good friend, look at what you consider to be your prominent virtue, and as impartially as possible consider if you do not make others uncomfortable by carrying it too far.

Do not think it a light study to secure the happiness of those around you. It is every man and woman's work of life, and to seek this is to work for God. First strive to make home happy; study the character of those you are with, and as far as it is right learn to fit into them.—This need not destroy your individuality—all pieces of a dissected map are not of the same shape, yet each is so adapted to the other that altogether make a perfect whole.

Let each one study his friends and study himself; then let love to God and love to man rule the heart, and that magnet shall guide through the most intricate ways.

Reserve Power.

It is not wise to work constantly up to the highest rate of which we are capable. If the engineer on the railroad were to keep the speed of his train up to the highest rate he could attain with his engine it would soon be used up. If a horse is driven at the top of his speed for any length of time he is ruined. It is well enough to try the power occasionally of a horse or an engine, by putting on all the motion they will bear, but not continuously. All machinists construct their machines so that there shall be a reserve force. If the power required is four-horse, then they make a six-horse power. In this case it works easily and lasts long. A man who has strength to do twelve honest hours of labor in twenty-four and no more, should do but nine or ten hours' work. The reserve power keeps the body in good repair. It rounds out the frame to full proportions. It keeps the mind cheerful, hopeful, happy. The person with no reserve force is always incapable of taking on any more responsibility than he already has. A little extra exertion puts him out of breath. He can not increase his work for an hour without danger of explosion. Such are generally pale, dyspeptic, bloodless, nervous, irritable, despondents gloomy—we all pity them. The great source of power in the individual is the blood. It runs the machinery of life, and upon it depends our health and strength.

A mill on a stream where water is scanty can be worked but a portion of the time. So a man with a little blood can do but a little work. The reserve power must be stored up in this fluid. It is an old saying among stock raisers, that "blood tells." It is equally true that blood tells in the sense in which we use the word.—If it is only good blood, then the more of it the better. When the reserve power of an individual becomes low it is an indication that a change is necessary, and that it is best to stop expending and go to accumulating, just as the miller does when the water gets low in the pond. Such a course would save many a person from physical bankruptcy.—*Herald of Health.*

SKINNING ANIMALS.—The value of a skin for leather, depends considerably upon the care and manner in which it is taken off. An experienced tanner gives the following directions in regard to the cutting or opening of the hide before the operation of flaying: "This is always best performed when the most of the skin is thrown between the fore and hind legs, leaving the hide square in its form. Tanners of upper leather know the value of this mode of skinning by its increase of measure over the one practiced by many persons in sticking or bleeding the animal by cutting its throat from ear to ear, and in opening the hide, not running the knife far enough up on the brisket before they cut down the skin on the fore legs; or not down far enough on the flank towards the tail before they cut through the hind legs."

Twenty colored clerks are employed in the departments at Washington.

Eve was made for Adam's express company. (Old, but good.)

The population of Berlin increased 37,821 in 1869. At this rate the city will double itself in twenty years.

The Outrage at Graham.

We copy the following from the Hillsboro' *Recorder*, and with the exception that the victim's name was Wyatt Outlaw, instead of White, as represented by the *Recorder*, is about the same and all we have heard about the affair:

It is represented to us that about one o'clock last Saturday night a disguised body of seventy-five or a hundred men appeared at the house of Henry Holt, colored, and entered his house, where they found not Holt but an aged negro man named —— White, officiating as husband to "Mrs." H. The intention seems to have been to hang both Holt and White, coach-makers working in copartnership, but they seem to have swapped beds if not "families" that night, and not knowing the whereabouts of Holt they did not search for him outside of his premises.—They however took White and the cord out of the bed, mounted him on a mule and hung him with the bed-cord to an oak-limb in front of the Court house door, where he was found the next morning with a card pinned to his coat containing this warning—

"Beware! you guilty parties—both white and black."

It is further represented to us that the disguised party after hanging White, rode round to the residence of Mr. Albright, Clerk of the Superior Court, and tried to decoy or draw him out, but he very wisely declined to go out. In passing the Mayor's house, he went to the door to look, but a rock was thrown against the house and he was gently admonished to withdraw as no one wished to molest him, which admonition he of course took.

It is also represented to us that White's wife at the inquest swore positively that the first man that took hold on White was a negro, and that she believes a majority if not all of them were colored.—White was the generalissimo or President of the League, in command of the funds which he was in the habit of stealing or appropriating to his own use.

We likewise learn that White and Holt both shot at the ku klux that visited Graham about a year ago, and the ku klux promised to see them again for this interruption.

Now, whether this diabolical outrage was committed by ku klux or by the Loyal League (expected ku klux to bear the blame in consequence of the promise to see these negroes again,) for embezzling the funds of the League, it was a high-handed outrage against the Law, the Peace and Dignity of the State, and the perpetrators should be ferreted out and dealt with according to law. Such deeds as this will not only prevent Northern men coming here and settling, but will drive off desirable population, disgrace society and tarnish the escutcheon of the State. We feel proud that it did not occur in Orange. Proud of the law-abiding appearance and disposition of the people of Orange. Let her continue to respect and venerate Law and good order, without which we shall relapse into a state of barbarism.

P. S. Two negroes have been arrested on suspicion and committed to Alamance Jail.

We learn, also, that the same party went to a house in which there was a white man and negro woman living together, and taking them out of bed, dug a hole and buried them up to the waist, face to face, and left them there in that condition. We have not learned how they got out.

Such as this is not so bad, but for armed men, whether white or black, to take the lives of men for political opinions or any thing else, is certainly wrong, and we heartily join the *Recorder* in crying such acts down.—*Greensboro Patriot.*

Rescinding the Committee.

Rejoice, O, ye Rascals, and be exceeding glad, for ye have escaped, if only for a little while!

Yesterday, in the Committee of the Whole, in the House of Commons, when Littlefield was being hard pressed, and the trail of villainy was growing hot, his Radical protectors suddenly aroused themselves at the threatening posture of affairs and passed a hasty motion, offered by French, to discharge Littlefield from further appearance before the Committee.

This was immediately followed by a resolution introduced by sleeping Downing to abolish the Committee of the Whole, which was at once adopted.

Maj. Malone then offered a resolution enlarging the powers of the Bragg Committee so as to enable that Committee to investigate Legislative bribery and corruption, and although many of the tricksters had frequently demanded such a course during the last three days, finding that Littlefield was now free to depart, they refused to suspend the rules to pass the resolution.

All these things were accomplished by the same set of men. They are the men whose cheeks have been blanched like a sheet for the whole time that Littlefield has been on the stand. But oh, how their countenances brightened when they succeeded in having him dismissed! Those who were present, say, the change in their countenances was like the first flush of sunlight, after the total eclipse of the sun last August.

Do these men imagine that they have not involuntarily shown their guilt by their actions and by their anxious countenances during the examination, and by their broad grins of delight when it was over? Their former gloom and after delight was perfectly apparent to the most casual observer in the lobbies.

We propose soon to give details of all the incidents of this remarkable exhibition which has been going on in the House. The caviling; squirming; the lying; the evasions; they have been wonderful. Would to God all the people of the State could have looked in upon the scene.

We have no idea that Littlefield will await the result of Mr. Malone's resolution to enlarge the powers of the Bragg committee.—*Ral. Sentinel, 10th.*

☞ Missouri and Texas has adopted the amendments to the Constitution.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, - - EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

☞ Gold still tumbling, and specie beginning to make its appearance once again as a circulating medium. In Raleigh some of the store-keepers are shelling out their silver in driblets. Some of the New York Banks propose to resume specie payments. It is all brought about by cotton, the late crop having more than sufficed to pay off important claims. Great is cotton!

☞ The general bill for removing all political disabilities is now under consideration in Committee in the lower House of Congress, and Washington letter writers have strong hopes of its passage.—Such an event would lift the hopes of the country, and give us reason to believe that the night is nearly gone and the dawn at hand. We must confess, however, that we are not quite so sanguine as some. It is true that Congress is modifying its assumptions, but the elements of proscription still exercise a controlling influence of its actions. When these elements become tempered down, and wisdom takes the reins from the hands of prejudice and passion, then we may look for better things, but not till then.

☞ General Butler has nominated a colored youth from his District for a cadetship at West Point, and the aristocratic snobs at that institution are terribly exercised thereat. We have not yet learned how Butler's constituents like his action in the premises, but it doesn't tell well for the whites, when, out of the entire District, a colored youth was found most deserving of the appointment!

☞ The Bragg Committee is still the "black beast" of the *Standard*. It wants it abolished quickly, before it finds out anything more. Whether it be abolished or not, the people are satisfied from what has already transpired through its labors, that a great wrong has been perpetrated upon them by the men in power, and their favorites.

☞ The Northern Medical Colleges are sending forth their annual hosts of newly-fledged Esculapians, warranted to kill or cure. It is evident that, during our brief day, the supply of doctors will be equal to the demand, and no one need fear that he will be compelled to "shuffle off this mortal coil" without help to make the shuffle.

☞ The Western journals are nearly all howling for a reduction of the taxes by Congress. Their ululations are music to our ears. The Southern journals are saying very little about it, because they know it would be a waste of breath on their part to ask Congress to do anything for relief in that direction.

☞ One of the first fruits of the military bill recently passed by the Legislature, is the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, declaring the county of Alamance in a state of insurrection.—The excuse is the lynching of colored men by parties of disguised persons, who, there is some reason to believe, were also colored men. The action of the Governor is pregnant with evil, and we could wish that he had had wise counsel before taking a step that perhaps may still further exasperate the community, and sow the seeds of bitter discord which may ripen in August next. The men who were guilty of the outrages which led to this action on the part of the Governor, deserve severe punishment. Whatever may have been their wrongs, real or fancied, they had no right to adopt summary measures of retaliation, and especially under present circumstances, when every such illegal and criminal step is seized upon as a pretext by "the powers that be" to place their feet more firmly upon the necks of the people.

THANKS.—The Whiteville N. C., Wine Company have presented us with a bottle of their excellent, pure and unadulterated Scuppernong Wine, vintage 1868.

☞ The article can be had at Zevely's Drug Store.

☞ The Raleigh *Standard* has again changed hands. Wm. A. Smith & Co., are announced as the proprietors, and Joseph W. Holden, Esq., Editor.

SNOW.—NEW YORK, March 14.—Terrible snow storm north of the Ohio river from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. Many buildings were crushed and travel delayed.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Gold 12; N. C. Bonds, old, 46¾—new, 23¾; Cotton 21¾ to 22. Southern flour dull, $5.75 to $6.10. Wheat dull. Corn, dull, 85 @ 96.

A Little Plain Talk.

A disposition, we regret to say, is noticeable on the part of certain journals in this State claiming to be Conservative, to scoff at the course we have elected to pursue, and whistle us down the wind for having dared to dissent from their opinions in some things, and advocated in our humble way that which we believe to be right, proper, timely and best calculated to retrieve the ruined fortunes of Carolina. Not satisfied with mocking, they even go so far as to insinuate that we are tainted with radicalism.

We tell these journals, in all kindness, that they are but spitting out the poison which has entered *them*; that they *themselves* are degenerating into a radicalism as intense, as bitter, and as proscriptive as anything we ever witnessed in the Republican party, and that was bitter and proscriptive enough, in all conscience. Extremes sometimes meet, or, at least, are apt to produce like effects. We have experienced the effects of one extreme, and we warn all good men not to try the other, lest they experience the same thing over again. If there is the faintest tinge of radicalism in that advice no one but an idiot can see it. But we do not care one snap of the finger for the taunts of these journals; they pass by us like chaff blown upon the breeze, doing no damage and soon forgotten. We *do*, however, protest against the insidious and persistent efforts of these same journals to make it appear that the friends of a liberal policy—the only *true* conservatism—are laboring in the interests of such of the radical leaders in this State as have become alarmed at the lengths they have run, and are now endeavoring to scramble upon a safer platform than the one to which they have hither adhered. Such efforts are unworthy the journals which profess to aim at the same object as ourselves, and that is the overthrow of radicalism in North Carolina, and the restoration of the old State to herself once more. We desire it to be distinctly understood that the cause we favor does not lack leaders; and if it did, we would not look for them among those who led the Republican party by the nose from bad to worse until they brought it down at last to the "blackness of desolation." Such men are neither of us nor with us, and all allegations to the contrary are unfounded—they are emphatically false, and that declaration, we opine, is plain enough for every one to understand.

In the approaching campaign we expect to fight against the powers of radical Republicanism, we care not under what specious guise they may array themselves. That is the determination of the real liberals and true conservatives of North Carolina. We therefore deprecate these unfounded insinuations of rash jounalists as calculated to disturb the harmonious relations which should exist between those who are destined to be allies in the contest. What if our banner *does* bear a milder and more conciliatory motto than their own? It is borne by men who are just as good and as true as they, and who have been, in many instances, longer identified with the interests of the State than those who are now vainly challenging their political integrity. It is time this thing should stop. When Bruce rallied the clans to do battle for Scotland's crown and honor, neither chieftains nor clansmen stopped to quarrel about the figure of each other's plaid, the claims to excellency of each other's insignia, or the propriety of each other's battle shout. They had a common enemy to oppose, and their "bosoms were one." Let it be so now. If a pseudo-organization should spring up in the interests of the radical leaders, and usurp our distinctive appellations, it matters not to us. It can deceive no one. When the time comes for action, our flag will be found floating in the right place, and true men, whether they be Conservatives, Republicans, Liberals—all men who mean well by the State—will, laying aside their prejudices while in the face of the enemy, be found standing shoulder to shoulder in its defence. When the fight is over, and the battle won, those who think we are not sufficiently rabid for them, can waddle off to themselves and organize a little radical-conservative party, if they have a mind to do so.

LATE WASHINGTON NEWS.—On the 14th in Senate, a resolution looking to a material reduction of the tariff, received only 27 votes.

Gov. Holden asks for troops in Alamance county, N. C., which he proclaims in a state of insurrection. Abbott and Pool support the application.

The Supreme Court has continued the cases before it, involving the Constitutionality of the cotton tax.

U. S. Troops will be sent to Tennessee to aid revenue officers in enforcing the laws.

The oldest inhabitant lives in Harnett Co., N. C., and is a negro woman named Peggy, aged 114 years. She has grand children 80 years old, can relate many scenes of the Revolutionary War, and events of four generations, and is said to be still intelligent and healthy. So says the *Eagle*.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Fifteenth Amendment having been ratified, as is claimed by the Republican party, by the requisite number of States, is now a portion of the law of the land, or will be so soon as the necessary proclamation shall have been issued by the President. It is believed that this amendment will add over half a million to the present voting population of the country. Some contend for over a million; but, as in all the Southern States, except Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky, that class which it particularly affects were permitted the right of suffrage some time since, we think the lower estimate will approximate more closely to the truth.

The success of this amendment has been considered by the radical leaders as a matter of vital importance to their interests—*their* interests, not the interests of the colored man or of the country. They have strained every nerve to carry it through. No obstacle was permitted to stand in their way. The spirit of the Federal Constitution has been disregarded; its text tortured into an apparent endorsation of glaring usurpations; the barriers wisely erected by our fore-fathers to maintain a just equilibrium between the powers of the General Government and those of the State have been cast down, and a wild rage for innovation has swept like a pestilence through the country. States heretofore jealous of their prerogatives, have been compelled to surrender the cherished dogmas of their political faith—dogmas coexistant with their birth, and which had grown stronger with the advancing years—and bow to the behests of a faithless, arrogant and domineering faction laboring in behalf of a tyrannical and corrupt plutocracy.

But we think everything will come right. We have a firm and abiding belief in the doctrine that all things will be eventually overruled for good, and that

"There is a destiny which shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may."

Evil men oftentimes forge the weapons which better men are to wield, and the Fifteenth Amendment, which has been so bitterly opposed by many well-meaning people, may yet become a potent instrument in their hands for the distruction of the sectional and unrepublican corruptionists who framed it, and the restoration of our government in its original simplicity and beauty upon the foundations laid by our ancestors. The colored man will not always be a ready and willing tool in the hands of faction. The promises made to him so lavishly have not been kept, and he finds himself poorer now, in reality, than ever he was in past days. Being poor, his interests are identified with the poor—with the "lower million" who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, instead of by cutting off coupons from government bonds. The colored man is discovering this truth; its light is dawning upon him, and in view of the great issues of tariff, revenue, currency, *et cetera*, which will soon be sprung upon the country and which are already casting their gigantic shadows before them, he will be less apt to dwell upon the causes which led to his enfranchisement than their results as they affect him individually; he will rather cast his strength with those whose interests are identical with his own, and who are opposed to the stock-jobbing speculators, monopolists and money-princes who reap the golden harvest which the people sow in tears and travail, and who seek to condemn him, as well as the laboring whites, to a slavery ten times more galling than he ever before experienced.

Thus much for the Fifteenth Amendment; those who have opposed it might as well make up their minds to submit to the inevitable with all the grace they can muster, and help convert the measure they have condemned into an instrument of benefit to the country!

Nearly 600,000 of the fifty cent currency sheets, new money, have been destroyed at the Treasury Department, never having been issued on account of being successfully counterfeited. The paper and the amount paid to the bank note company for this work amounts to over $50,000.

The State Auditor of Georgia reports a loss of two-fifths of the negro population in nine years. Reports show a heavy decrease in all the other Southern States, except, perhaps, Mississippi and Louisana.

There are 12,000 wind-mills in constant use in Holland at the present day, for the simple purpose of drainage. They are almost all of colossal size, each lifting from ten million to fifty million gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

Commenting upon the recent decline in gold, the New York *Democrat* says:

If it were not for the cotton, there would be no coin balances in the New York banks or in the Federal Treasury. It would all be on the other side of the Atlantic.

The *Standard* recently gave an account of "an outrage in Rowan county," of a man named Allen, who, with his son, both armed, made a seeming attempt to kill a man named Heilig, and another named Bringle, and left the impression that it was a sort of ku klux outrage. The *Old North State* says, the parties were all Radicals, and that politics had nothing to do with the affair.

☞ Call at the Bookstore and examine New Music and New Books.

[illegible]

The [illegible] the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Le[illegible] vs. Commissioners of Richmond County.

Jno. H. Le[illegible]
vs. } Opinion.
Commissioners of Richmond County.

PEARSON, C. J.—This is a special proceeding under the new mode of procedure, in the nature of a writ of *mandamus* under the old mode, to compel the authorities of the counties of Richmond [illegible] pay money lent by the plaintiff to the persons then exercising the powers of the county to enable them to provide salt for the use of the citizens during the war; as evidence of which the plaintiff relies on a note executed by H. W. Harrington, Chairman of the County Court. The note recites an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions; but it nowhere appears that a majority of the Justices of the county were present, when the order was made, and there is no averment that such was the fact.

This objection is fatal; for both the ordinance of the Convention, and the statute on which this transaction is based, gives the authority "a majority of the Justices being present." This fact must appear affirmatively; it not being a matter within the ordinary powers of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. The maxim *omnia præsumuntur* has no application, State *vs.* Powell, 2 Ind. 275, 4 id. 327, 6 id. 207.

Passing by this objection and assuming that the commissioners of a county may be sued, as to which see Winslow *vs.* Commissioners of Perquimans county at this term, upon the main question there are several views, which sustain the opinion of his Honor.

1. At the time of the Legislative act, giving power to the Justices to make the contract, and at the date of the contract, the persons exercising the power of the State, and the persons exercising the power of the county, had disavowed their allegiance and put themselves in open hostility to the rightful State government and to the government of the United States. In other words, there was Rebellion.

It follows, the courts of the rightful State government, which has regained its supremacy, cannot treat the acts of persons, so unlawfully exercising the powers of the State and county authority, as valid unless the Court is satisfied, that the acts were innocent and such as the lawful government would have done. So, when the plaintiff asks the Court to compel the defendants, who are in the rightful exercise of the power of the County to perform a contract made by a set of men, who were wrongfully exercising the power, the *onus* of showing that the contract was for an innocent purpose, and was not made in aid of the rebellion, is upon the plaintiff. If the matter be left in doubt, the Courts cannot enforce the claim against the rightful authorities of the county.

So far from being left in doubt, it is clear, the contract was in aid of the rebellion. Any act which would not have been done except for the resistance of the rebellion, and which was calculated to counteract the measures adopted by the government of the United States for its suppression; and to enable the people in insurrection to protract the struggle, was in aid of the rebellion.

The idea can be more clearly expressed by examples. Statutes sanctioning and protecting marriage and the domestic relations; appropriations for the ordinary administration of Justice, or for the support of the Lunatic Asylum, are acts having no reference to the rebellion, and that would have been done anyhow. So although it may be true, that the doing of these things made the condition of the people more endurable; still in no fair sense can they be considered as having been done in aid of the rebellion.

On the other hand, statutes and appropriations to run the blockade, and introduce for the use of the people, cotton cards and medicine, or to supply the people with salt, by erecting works for its production and providing for its transportation and distribution, whether done directly by the State or indirectly through the agency of the county authorities, are acts of a novel and unprecedented character, and such as would not have been done, except for the existence of the rebellion. So the case is covered by the first requisite in the definition of an act in aid of the rebellion.

That the act of providing salt for the use of the people was calculated to counteract the blockade and other measures of the United States to suppress the rebellion; and to enable the people of the insurgent States to protract the struggle, is a matter too plain for discussion. Any one who attempts to prove the contrary, must confess the soft impeachment of allowing his reasoning faculties to be obscured by prejudice and sympathy for "the cause of the South," as it was called in the argument.

Grant seizes a man in the act of carrying corn or salt into Vicksburg. He says: "the women and children are in a state of actual starvation, and my motive was to do an act of charity and humanity, and mitigate the rigors of war." Reply.—"The laws of war are paramount to motives of charity and humanity. Starving the citizens was resorted to, in order to compel the authorities to surrender; and you attempt to counteract my measures and aid them to protract the siege!" This instance of a single act of an individual is given by way of illustration. But when the act is done under the authority of a wrongful government, which had subverted the rightful State government and was in open rebellion, whether it be done directly by the government, or indirectly through the agency of its creatures, the wrongful county authorities, the position that it was done "merely as an act of charity and humanity" and was not calculated to aid the rebellion, carries the evidence of fallacy on its face.

The act *per se* did aid the rebellion, and its being done by the wrongful county authority, acting as part and parcel of the wrongful State government, organized for the avowed purpose of sustaining the rebellion, tends the more strongly to fix its character.

The Court is not at liberty to shut its eyes to the historical fact, that furnishing salt was not a single act, but was one of a long series of acts, in aid of the rebellion. *Noscitur a sociis.*

The ordinances of the Convention of 1861, assuming legislative powers; the acts of the Legislature during the war, and the acts of the county authorities, all follow out a common purpose, *to resist the invasion*; a military board is established; appropriations are made to procure clothes and arms for the soldiers; cotton cards, medicine, salt, &c., for the people; bounties are offered for volunteers; the powers of the county authorities are enlarged; the counties equip volunteers and transport their baggage to camp, take measures to provide salt, &c., and give every assurance that the wives and children of soldiers will be cared for; in short, the authorities, both State and county, strain every nerve to "resist the invasion." Witness the debt of the State and counties accumulated during the war!

A change takes place. What was then considered "resisting an invasion," turns out to have been "aiding a rebellion." Thereupon it is said, with seeming seriousness, "certain of these acts ought not to have been entered as items under the head of "resisting invasion;" and should now be transferred and posted as items under a distinct head, "charity and humanity;" for such acts were *not* calculated or intended either to resist invasion or to aid rebellion, and did not have that effect!

See Texas *vs.* White, U. S. Supreme Court, American Law Revised, July 1869, page 765. It is there held the act of the Military board in applying bonds belonging to the State to pay for cotton cards and medicene, for the use of the people of Texas during the war, is void; on the ground that the purchase of these articles was an act in aid of the rebellion; and to the suggestion, "that the purchase of cotton cards and medicine was not a contract in aid of the rebellion," but "for obtaining goods capable of a use entirely legitimate and innocent," the Court merely says, "we cannot adopt this view;" and reference is made to the fact, that the act was done by a military board, and was only one of a series of acts, calculated to aid the rebellion, for the purpose of showing that the question was too plain to admit of discussion.

There is another view of the subject, on which his honor seems to have put his decision. "The rightful authorities of the County are under no obligation to pay a debt contracted by a set of men who were wrongfully exercising the power of the county and were engaged in open rebellion."

To meet this objection the plaintiff relies on the ordinance of the Convention, 18 Oct. 1865, sec. 4, "all the acts and doing of the civil officers of the State, since 20th January 1861, done under and by virtue of any authority, purporting to be a law of the State, which is consistent with its allegiance to the United States, and with the constitution of the State, shall be deemed valid, &c." The question is, was the legislative act conferring power on the Justices of the county of Richmond to contract this debt, consistent with the allegiance of the State to the government of the United States?

Here too, the onus is on the plaintiff. The train of reasoning in the first view taken of this case, applies with equal, if not with more force, to this; and proves clearly, that the legislative act, purporting to be a law of the State under which the Justices contracted this debt, so far from being consistent with the allegiance of the State with the United States was in aid of resisting the invasion of the United States, as it was then termed—in other words, in aid of the rebellion.

According to these two views, to entitle the plaintiff to judgment, he must satisfy the Court, both in respect to the innocency of the contract, and that it was not calculated to aid the rebellion or intended to have that effect, and in respect to the legislative act, under which the Justices derived their power to borrow this money, that it was also innocent and was not calculated and intended to aid the rebellion and protract the struggle; upon which latter point, the acts and doings of Convention 1861, and of the legislatures following it, during the war, bear, perhaps with greater force upon the contract made by the Justices.

The question is against the plaintiff on both points.

There is another view of this question. The people of the State in Convention (Oct. 1865) ordain: "All debts incurred by the State in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no General Assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any portion thereof," nor to "assume to provide for the payment of any portion of the debts, incurred directly or indirectly, by the late so called Confederate States," or by its agents or under its authority, ratified 19th October 1865.

"No county, city or town or other municipal corporation, shall assume or pay; nor shall any tax be levied or collected for the payment of any debt, or the interest upon any debt, contracted directly or indirectly in aid or support of the rebellion." Const. 1868, art. 7, sec. 13.

Here is a declaration of the will of the people obligatory upon the Courts, that no "war debts" as it is termed, contracted either by the State or by the counties, or cities, or towns, shall be paid.

The discussion of the subject in which we have entered at large, was considered important to show: 1st, That furnishing salt to the people during the war was a measure calculated and intended to aid in resisting the invasion; in other words, to aid the rebellion. 2d, That the ordinance of the Convention of 1865, and the provision of the Constitution, is not obnoxious to the charge of impairing the obligation of contracts; for then those contracts without that provision could not have been enforced by the Courts of the rightful government of the State as now reconstructed, without violating a well settled principle of the common law; and without impairing the integrity of the conditions accepted and acted upon, in restoring the State to its constitutional relations to the government of the United States, as one of the States of the Union.

Judgment affirmed.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

☞ The pupils at Blackburn's School House, in this county were indulged with an exhibition on Saturday last, which passed off in a creditable manner. There was a large attendance of parents and friends, who were for the most part well pleased with the marked efficiency exhibited by the scholars. A number of speeches, dialogues and odes were recited in a style that gave evidence of careful preparation. It was to be regretted that the rain, which commenced to fall violently before the conclusion of the exercises, should have marred the pleasure of the occasion. Many of the participants returned to their homes thoroughly drenched.

☞ On Monday last another party of young men left this county for the far West, where they hope to better their condition. We are informed that next week still another installment will start. Thus they leave us, not by ones and twos, but by dozens, and there is no telling how soon the drain will cease.

☞ We are informed, upon good authority, that a fine cow belonging to Mr. Kirkman, of Vienna, in this county, a few days since gave birth to *five calves*. The mother, with four of her calves, died shortly after this unprecedented performance, one calf being still alive at the latest accounts.

☞ We are informed that there are some of our county offices so lucrative, under the present system, that it pays better to hold one of them than to be one of the Judges of our Supreme Court.—People have no idea of the heavy taxes they are compelled to pay under the name of "fees."

SHOCKING MATRICIDE.—Mrs. Sarah Rimer, of Rowan county, was killed on the 5th inst. by her son, Rufus J. Rimer, under circumstances of unusual horror.—We learn from the *Examiner*, that the matricide, who is considered partially deranged, cut off one of his fingers with an axe, and as his mother was binding up the wound, he became incensed at the pain. He then seized a hearthstone, and following his mother into the yard, beat out her brains with it. Next building a fire in the house, he laid the body upon it and deliberately went to bed. On the following morning he repaired to the house of a neighbor, and announced that he had burnt his mother. The startled people at once went back with the unhappy man, and found the old lady, or what remained of her, lying in the fire-place, almost entirely consumed. Rimer was at once arrested and lodged in the county jail.

☞ The young idea is shooting around Salisbury to such an extent that nervous citizens are beginning to demand a more rigid enforcement of the town ordinances regarding it. Folks stood it until the young scamps began to fusillade the houses, and that disgusted the occupants.

☞ One night last week the Legislature gallantly permitted the use of one of the halls of the State Capitol to a Mrs. Oliver, a lady of the strong-minded persuasion, who desired to instruct the Raleighites in the beauties of Woman's Rights. The night came, and so did the oratress, but the ladies of Raleigh, let it be penned to their credit, concluded that they understood their "rights" as well as anybody, and that among them was the right to preserve their native delicacy by keeping aloof from all such ridiculous affairs. Consequently, the "speakist" succeeded in achieving a grand failure.

☞ Death has been busy with the present Legislature. Last week Rowell C. Parker, representative from Northampton, died, and on the 10th inst., after finishing the business before them, both Houses adjourned out of respect to his memory. Mr. Parker was a native Carolinian, we believe, a member of the late Convention, a Republican of the most decided cast, but personally a gentleman of excellent character.

FIRE IN LEXINGTON.—On Friday night, the 11th inst., the barn and stables belonging to the old Mabry Hotel now occupied by W. M. Earnhardt, was destroyed by fire. A fine horse, a two-horse carriage, a buggy, straw-cutter and other articles valued at $600, were consumed, exclusive of the building.

LONGEVITY.—The Rutherford Vindicator records the death of a colored woman in Caldwell county at the advanced age of 110 years.

THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Institution for the education of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind, in this city has now in charge 177 inmates, including both the white and colored, namely, 136 white, 41 colored.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Cheap Reading.

"We have made arrangements with the proprietor of the Carolina Farmer, a first-class eight-page Agricultural Weekly, published at Wilmington, N. C., to club that Journal with the Press, at $3 00 per year for the two, to all new subscribers to the Farmer. Specimen copies of the Carolina Farmer may be seen at this office."

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[Compiled from the Raleigh papers.]

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Mr. Forkner introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Mount Airy Division of the North-western North Carolina Railroad Co.; *appropriates three hundred thousand dollars to be paid in four instalments.*

Bill authorizing township Magistrates to take the privy examination of married women, passed third reading.

Bill to declare the law of evidence in certain cases. [The 1st section provides, That in all criminal actions in the Courts of this State, it shall not be lawful for co-defendants in the same indictment to testify for or against each other.] Passed third reading.

Bill to amend chapter 184, of the laws of 1868–'69, which allows the County Examiner of schools not to exceed $3 for each day of active services, to be paid by the County Treasurer out of the school fund, said service to be determined by the County Commissioners. This bill proposes to amend that act, by authorizing the payment of said money "out of the county Treasury as other salaried officers are paid." Passed second reading.

In the HOUSE, the Littlefield affair occupied nearly the entire session. Finally Littlefield was excused from further attendance upon the committee of investigation.

Mr. Malone offered a joint resolution that the Bragg Committee be empowered to extend their investigations to bribery and corruption among members, giving to them the same powers which they possess in regard to the investigation of Railroad matters, &c.

Mr. M. moved to suspend the rules, and on that motion called the previous question.

The call for the previous question was rejected by a vote of yeas 35, nays 53.

The motion to suspend the rules was put to a vote and rejected.

IN SENATE, Thursday, House Bill directing the Treasurer to use $160,000 of the special tax fund now in the Treasury to defray the *ordinary* expenses of the State government. Passed by 32 to 5.

By Mr. Robbins: The following resolution, to wit:

WHEREAS, The resolution under which was raised the Senate Investigation Committee consisting of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott, when strictly construed, as it is understood said Committee construe it, only empowers said Committee to inquire into the disposition which has been made of bonds appropriated to Railroads and other public works;

WHEREAS, Charges of bribery and corruption are extensively circulated respecting members of this Assembly and other public servants, and justice to themselves requires all honest men in this Assembly to see that a searching investigation be made into this matter, and the people demand it; and,

WHEREAS, *All other* methods of investigation have proved inefficient and futile, and all the people believe that no complete and thorough inquiry into this subject has ever yet been made; Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate, That all the powers granted to said Committee for the purpose of investigating the subject of the Railroad appropriations are hereby granted for the further purpose of making a full and unrestricted investigation into this whole subject of the charge and allegations of bribery and corruption as respects members of this Assembly and all other public servants; and said Committee shall report the results of their inquiry, under this distinct head, together with the evidence, to this body at the earliest possible day. And the Clerk of the Senate shall furnish the said Committee with a copy of this resolution immediately upon its passage.

Mr. Forkner, of Surry, spoke and voted against the resolution. Mr. Wilson, of Forsyth, voted for it; but it was voted down by 16 to 26.

In the HOUSE, by Mr. Matheson: A bill to authorize the transfer of convicts to the Penitentiary. Referred.

On motion of Mr. French, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to special tax money was taken up. The bill authorizes the Treasurer to use $150,000 of moneys collected under acts known as "special tax acts," in payment of the ordinary expenses (Legislature) of the State Government and to repay advances heretofore made by the Board of Education, and that he be authorized to replace the same out of the first moneys which may come into the Treasury by way of dividends of corporations or taxes heretofore or hereafter to be levied.) The bill then passed its several readings.

By Mr. Durham: A bill to incorporate the Western Central Railroad Company. Referred.

[This bill provides for the incorporation of a Railroad Co. to construct a road from some point near Danville, Va., through the counties of Rockingham, Forsyth and Davie to Statesville, thence by the towns of Lincolnton and Shelby to the South Carolina line in the direction of Greenville.]

IN SENATE, on Friday, a bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford railroad company to complete its road and to authorize the return of bonds to the State Treasury, passed.

A bill to incorporate the Policy Holders Life and Tontine Insurance company, came up on third reading.

Mr. Moore of Yancey moved to strike out the name of Z. B. Vance as one of the incorporators.

The discussion of this motion consumed the entire session to-day. Mr. Moore finally withdrew his motion to strike out, when the bill passed its third reading.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Stilly introduced a bill to authorize the sale of certain lands. (Proposes to authorize the Board of Education to perfect sale of lands held by said Board in the counties of Hyde, Tyrrell and Washington for the sum of $30,000.) To Education.

Mr. Vestal moved to suspend the rules in order to call up the election bill.

After considerable discussion, the motion to suspend the rules for the purpose indicated, did not prevail by 35 to 37.

Revenue bill passed second reading.

In SENATE, Saturday, bill to enable the North Western North Carolina Railroad Company to complete the first Division of its Road. Passed.

In the House, Saturday, bill to incorporate Salem Lodge, No. 289, A. Y. M., passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate Rockford Lodge, Surry county, A. Y. M., passed its several readings.

Bill to prevent obstructions in Town Fork Creek, Stokes county, passed its several readings.

After much wrangling upon this motion, nothing definite was arrived at.

On motion of Harris of Wake, col., the rules were suspended and the resolution asking the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, to establish a branch of said Asylum in some Southern State, in which *both colored and white* soldiers, who have been wounded and disabled while fighting the battles of the Union may be supported and cared for. Adopted.

Bill refunding certain moneys to the county of Stokes, expended for the maintenance of certain insane persons.

Mr. Shaver moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

IN SENATE, Monday, by Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg: Resolution continuing in force the investigating committee composed of Messrs. Bragg, Phillips and Scott, with all the powers heretofore conferred upon them, until other action of the Senate thereon.

Mr. Sweet moved to so amend the resolution as to declare said Committee discharged.

Mr. Sweet's amendment was adopted.

The Resolution, as amended, passed 22 to 18.

In the HOUSE, the unfinished business being bill to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State, on property, polls and income.

The bill after being discussed, section by section, passed its third reading.

The Election bill was made special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Sinclair introduced a resolution to adjourn *sine die* on Monday, the 28th inst.

Amendments were moved, provided a bill be previously passed providing for a general election in August; also including passage of the Revenue and School bill previous to that day.

The amendments were voted down, but the resolution passed.

IN SENATE, Tuesday, the House resolution of adjournment on the 28th inst., was read and laid over. House bill amendatory of the militia law failed to pass third reading. The bill to incorporate the Valley Field Railroad Company, to establish a railway through the counties of Granville, Person and Caswell, to some point on the N. C. or Piedmont railroad, passed.

In the HOUSE, the election bill passed second reading by a unanimous vote, and made special order for to-morrow. The Revenue bill is on its third reading.

The election bill provides that there shall be an election held for the following offices on the first Thursday in August, 1870, viz: Members of Congress; members of the General Assembly; a County Treasurer; a Register of Deeds; a County Surveyor; five County Commissioners; an Attorney General; a Coroner, and a Sheriff.

Mr. Vest moved to strike out Sheriffs and Coroners. Lost, yeas 7, nays 73.

Mr. McCanless moved to strike out the Attorney General and all the County officers. Lost, yeas 4, nays 73.

Supreme Court.

E. T. Clemmons vs. E. D. Hampton *et. al.* } Opinion.

RODMAN J.—It is unnecessary to cite here the several recent cases in this court in which the subject of illegal consideration has been discussed. A part of the consideration of the notes sued on was that the defendants would take the place of the plaintiff in his contract with the Confederate States to carry the mail and perform that service. The plaintiff alleges that the agreement of the defendants in that respect did not at all affect the amount of the notes sued on, which was fixed entirely on the value of the property sold; that as mail carriers were exempt from military service, it was easy to find persons who would carry the mail without other compensation.

But it is impossible not to see that the agreement by the defendants to carry the mail entered as an inseperable element into the consideration, and affected in one way or another the price which the defendants agreed to pay. We think, therefore, the contract agreed on is void. But it does not follow that the plaintiff is obliged to lose the property which he sold to the defendant, or that they can retain it without compensation to him. The law is not so unjust. The whole transaction being for an illegal purpose is void and the plaintiff has his remedy to recover the property or damages for its conversion.

Judgment reversed. *Venire de novo.*

MARRIED,

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. A. De-Schweinitz, Mr. CONSTANTINE HEGE to Miss FANNIE, only daughter of Thomas Spach, Esq.,—all of this county.

On the 3d of March, at the residence of Rev. P. A Long, by Rev. J. W. Cecil, Mr. PLEASANT MURPHY to Miss SARAH E. LONG. All of Davidson county.

DIED,

In Philadelphia, Friday, March 11th, after a painful and lingering illness, MATTHEW J. MOORE, late of Stokes county, N. C., aged about 47 years.

Mr. Moore was a man of excellent character, warm and steadfast in his friendship, and had won the respect and esteem of many both in his native and adopted State, who will read with emotions of sorrow this announcement of his death, and not a few will pay the tribute of a tear to his memory.

Governor's Proclamation.

The following is the Governor's Proclamation, copied from the Raleigh *Sentinel*:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, March 7, 1870.

By virtue of authority vested in me by the Constitution of the State, and by virtue of an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, entitled, "An act to secure the better protection of life and property," ratified the 29th day of January, 1870, and for the reason that the civil authorities of the county of Alamance are not able to protect the citizens of said county in the enjoyment of life and property, I hereby proclaim and declare that the county of Alamance is in a state of insurrection.

On the 26th of November, 1869, a citizen of the United States, who was engaged in teaching a school in said county, was taken from his house by a band of men armed and disguised, and was, by them, cruelly beaten and scourged.

On the night of the 26th of February, 1870, a citizen of said county was taken from his house by a band of men, armed and disguised, and was, by them, hanged by the neck until he was dead on the Public Square in the town of Graham, near the Court House. And more recently the Postmaster at Company Shops, in said county, an officer of the Government of the United States, was compelled to flee the county for protection, and while absent, a band of men armed and disguised visited his house with the purpose, doubtless, of taking his life; and this within a short distance of Federal troops stationed in said county, not to overawe or intimidate good citizens, but to preserve the peace and to protect the innocent and law-abiding. In addition to these cases, information has been received at this department that peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the county aforesaid have been molested in their houses, have been whipped, shot, scourged, and threatened with further visitations of violence and outrage unless they would conform to some arbitrary standard of conduct set up by these disguised assassins and murderers.

I have issued proclamation after proclamation to the people of the State, warning offenders and wicked or misguided violators of the law to cease their evil deeds, and, by leading better lives, propitiate those whose duty it is to enforce the law. I have invoked public opinion to aid me in repressing these outrages and in preserving peace and order. I have waited to see if the people of Alamance would assemble in public meeting and express their condemnation of such conduct by a portion of the citizens of the county, but I have waited in vain. No meeting of the kind has been held. No expression of disapproval even, of such conduct by the great body of the citizens has yet reached this department; but on the contrary, it is believed that the lives of citizens who have reported these crimes to the Executive have been thereby endangered, and it is further believed that many of the citizens of the county are so terrified that they dare not complain, or attempt the arrest of criminals in their midst. The civil officers of the county are silent and powerless.

The laws must be maintained. Those laws are over all. Every citizen, of whatsoever party or color, must be absolutely free to express his political opinions, and must be safe in his own house. Those outrages and these violations of law must and shall cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments, State and Federal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection.

I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid the civil authorities in maintaining peace and good order, and to support me in my purpose to protect life and property without regard to party or color.

Done at the city of Raleigh this 7th day of March, 1870, and in the 94th year of our independence.

W. W. HOLDEN,
Governor.

JAPAN CLOVER SEED.—Being in receipt of several letters making inquiry for Japan Clover Seed, we take this method to say, that since the death of Rev. Dr. Mott, of Catawba county, we know of no one in this part who saves the seed, and we do not think that any one pays attention to the business.—*Statesville American.*

The Petersburg *Index* relates the following remarkable story of the theft and recovery of a bale of cotton: "About the 1st of December last, Clarke & Chisell, Lombard street, sold a bale of cotton which had been consigned to them from the vicinity of Rocky Mount, N. C., to Messrs. Booth & Sons, which was sold by the latter to Messrs. Rowlett, Tannor & Co.—The cotton was ordinary, and price paid by Messrs. R. T. & Co., was 21 cents. In due course of time, the bale was sent to New York and thence to Liverpool. A few days after the shipment Messrs. R. T. & Co. were notified that this bale of cotton was the property of Mr. Battle, near Rocky Mount, N. C., from whom it had been stolen. It had been purchased there by one Hammet, a colored man, who was acting in the capacity of agent for the firm of Clarke & Chisell, and had been sent by him to them.

At an expense of some $18, Messrs. R. T. & Co. telegraphed by cable to Liverpool for the return of the bale in question. The telegram was received in good time and the cotton was shipped back to New York, and thence to Petersburg. It was fully identified as Mr. Battle's property, and has been delivered to him at Rocky Mount, whence in the first instance it was stolen and started on its long journey. The cost of the cotton, together with the expenses attending its shipment to Europe and its recovery, was about $166.

☞ WM. H. BRANAN, Proprietor of the Star Advertising Agency, Wilmington N. C., is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper at our lowest cash rates."

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Foster, Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., March 18, 1870.

Bacon, 16 to 18 cts. new.
Beeswax, 35 cents.
Beef, 5 for fore and 6 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee, 25 @ 30 cents, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 00 by single bunch.
Cotton Sheetings, 15 cts. by the bale, 16 to 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 20 cents per lb.
" *adamantine*, 25 cts.
Chickens, 15 to 20 cents.
CORN, new, $1 10.
Cheese, 25 cents per lb.
Eggs, 15 to 00 cents per dozen.
Flaxseed, $1 50 for 56 pounds.
FLOUR, $3 to 4 per 100 pounds.
FRUIT, Dried Apples, 4 to 7 cents.
" *Peaches*, peeled, 12 to 15.
" " unp'l'd halves, 8.
" " " quarters 3 to 6
" *Blackberries*, no sale.
" *Cherries*, 25.
" *Plums*, 25.
" *Damsons*, 15.
" *Pears*, 10.
Feathers, 50 cents per lb.
Hay, 40 to 50 cents per 100 lbs.
Iron, Bar, 6½ Castings, 9 per lb.
Lard, 18 cents to 20.
Leather, Sole, 30 to 35 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 75 cents per gallon.
Sorghum, 60 cents.
Fine Syrup, $1 25.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Oats, 65 cts. per bushel; Sheaf 25 cts. per doz.
Peas, per bushel $1 00.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter, 30 cents by the pound.
Potatoes, Irish, $1 00 per bushel.
Rice, 15 cents per lb.
Rye, $1 25 per bushel.
Rags, 3 a 3½ cents.
Sugar, brown, 10½; clarif'd 20 cents per lb. Crushed 22½, pulverized, 22½.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack. Am. 3 00
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar, 60 cents.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 25 to $1 50.

Danville Tobacco Market.
March 15, 1870.

Lugs,—Common, 4½ to 6½, Medium 6½ to 7½, Good, 7½ to 9½, Fancy Smoking, 12½ to 25.
Leaf,—Common, 6 to 8½, Medium, 8½ to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fancy Wrappers, 25 to 100.

VALUABLE
Plantation for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by David H. Blum, on the 13th day of July, 1866, I shall sell at public sale, on a credit of six months, the plantation on which the said David H. Blum now resides, on Friday, April 8th, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The plantation contains about **115 Acres**, more or less, of good bottom, wood and cleared upland; lies about one and a half miles East of Salem, and near the Railroad. Also one cow, wagon, all the farming tools and growing crop.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Trustee.
March 18, 1870. 18-tds

Grass, Oats, Potatoes.

PRIME NEW CROP CLOVER SEED, TIMothy, Orchard, and other Grass Seed.

THE SURPRISE AND RAMSDELL'S GENuine Norway Oats.

ALSO SEED POTATOES OF THE EARLY Rose and other good northern varieties, for sale by

H. D. LOTT.
Salem, Feb. 18. 6-1m.

SPRING & SUMMER IMPORTATION.
1870.

RIBBONS,
Millinery and Straw Goods,

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
BONNET TRIMMING & VELVET RIBBONS
BONNET SILKS, SATINS & VELVETS,
Blonds, Nettt, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, &c,
STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS,
TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties.

Orders solicited, and prompt attention given.

FRESH AND GENUINE
GARDEN SEEDS
IN GREAT VARIETY AT
ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post-Office Building, Salem, N. C.

HUMOROUS BOOKS.

MAJOR JONES' COURTSHIP.
CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE.
WESTERN SCENES.
BIG BEAR OF ARKANSAS.
LOUISIANA SWAMP DOCTOR.
FORESTER'S DEER STALKERS.

FORSYTH COUNTY,
JUSTICE'S COURT.

Thirty-eight Dollars, or about that sum.

Jonathan Transou against Charles Church } Attachment.

Warrant of attachment returned before Solomon Tice, a Justice of the Peace for Forsyth County, N. C., at his office, on the 26th day of February, 1870, where the defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint.

This the 26th day of February, 1870.

JONATHAN TRANSOU, Plaintiff.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE.
In words of one sylable.—At the BOOK STORE

HENRY'S
CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR,
OR
BLOOD CLEANSER.

This medicine is known to the faculty as being the concentrated fluid extract of Sarsaparilla united with other valuable medicinal herbs, and is guaranteed as chemically pure.

FOR THE CURE OF
SCROFULA AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is compounded expressly for purifying and cleansing the blood of all infirmities, going at once to the fountain-head of disease. It extinguishes

Tumors, Consumption, Syphilis, Skin Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Boils, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Waste of Vitality.

We all know that the promiscuous vaccination indulged in during the late war bred the most villanous diseases. Vaccination pus was taken from the arms of many persons full of scrofulous sores.

Then, of course, the impurities of the scrofulous patient were absorbed in the blood of men otherwise without diseases, and both became infected alike. Men, women and children throughout all the West are most woefully diseased from this cause, and knew not, till a few months ago, the origin of it.

Henry's Constitution Renovator
Relieves the entire System of Pains and Aches enlivens the spirits, and sends new blood
BOUNDING THROUGH EVERY VEIN.
It imparts a
Sparkling Brightness to the Eye,
A Rosy glow to the Cheek,
A Ruby Tinge to the Lips,
A Clearness to the Head,
Brightness to the Complexion,
Buoyancy to the Spirits,
And Happiness on all Sides.

For all affections of the kidneys it is unsurpassed.

People have been rescued, as it were, from the very jaws of death, by a timely use of this great remedy.

EXTRACTS FROM VARIOUS LETTERS.

"Doctor, I was vaccinated in the hospital.—Before that I had no skin diseases. Until I had a bottle of your "Constitution Renovator," sent me by Mr. Roper, of Columbia, Mo., I suffered tortures with running sores. Since I used two bottles I am all well except a small sore on the calf of my left leg, and that is getting well fast."

This from a lady.—"And now my skin is clear and fair as a babe's. My complexion, thanks to your "Renovator," is beautiful."

"Yes, yes, I may well say such relief was unknown to me before. Enclosed find five dollars for six bottles; two families here want to try it."

"I was very much troubled with syphilis.—Your remedy seems to be curing me fast. Send 4 bottles per Express."

"No more rheumatism. Three bottles of Constitution Renovator have made me a new man."

"Doctor, enclosed find $5. Please send me a supply. Two families here want to try your Constitution Renovator."

We have not space for more of the above extracts, but you can ask your neighbor about the remedy. Every one has something good to say, as it cures every time.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE
KIDNEYS, RETENTION OF THE URINE,
&c., &c., &c.
And for Female Diseases,
Nervous Prostration, Weakness, General Lassitude, and Want of Appetite, is is unsurpassed.

CAUTION!—In ordering our remedy always place the number of our Post-Office Box on your letters. The new law in our New York Post Office compels this.

Address, **DR. M. E. HENRY & CO.,**
Director-General Berlin Hospital, Prussia.
Agency of the United States
Laboratory, 276 Pearl Street,
Post-Office Box 5272, NEW YORK.

☞ CONSTITUTION RENOVATOR is $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5. Sent anywhere on receipt of price. Patients are requested to correspond confidentially, and reply will be made by following mail.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.
Feb. 25, 1870. 7-1y

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co.,
Augusta, Maine.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 2 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

FOR SALE A FINE REPEATER RIFLE. Enquire at this Office.

To My Hat.

Friends must part, and so must we,
Though the parting sad will be,
Old hat.

Thou, my old and well-tried friend,
Canst no more my steps attend,
Or from harm my head defend,
Old hat.

We have, many and many a day,
Close companions, kept our way;
Whether sad, or whether gay,
Old hat,
Thou to me hast surely been
Dearest hat these eyes have seen.

We have travelled long together,
Seen all kinds of wind and weather,
Old hat.

Rain and hail, and awful blows,
Sunshine, storm, and driving snows,
All the changes nature knows,
All that,
Old hat,
You and I have seen, and more,
Since the time when out of store,
I did wear thee, big with pride;
On my head thou, tipped, didst ride,
Hat of all the hats beside,
Old hat.

Now thy form is sorely battered,
And thy sides are sorely tattered,
And thy brim is sorely shattered,
Old hat;

And thou lookest all so dusty,
And thou smellest all so musty,
That I say, Farewell,
Old hat,
Farewell.

Oliver Optic's Magazine.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4½ P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 5½ A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

FRIEDBERG MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 10 A. M. Closes every Friday, at 10 A. M.

Jan. 13, 1870. H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., March 1, 1870.

Ladies' List.	S. P. Davenport,
Mrs. M. E. Bodenhamer	John DuBois,
Mrs. Matilda Clayton,	Joel Fulton,
Miss Nancy E. Charles,	A. D. Faircloth,
Miss Martha Davis,	G. A. Hauser,
Miss Bettie Dull,	E. Hester,
Miss Mary Dile,	Francen A. Harris,
Mrs. Cytha Frazier,	James Hampton,
Miss Emma Hamilton,	Phillip Hopkins,
Miss Emily Hamilton,	Henry Inscore,
Mrs. Jane Hester,	C. Johnson,
Mrs. Sophrona Kimel,	J. G. Kerner,
Mrs. Susan Keller,	Alexander Lemons,
Mrs. Elizabeth Kimbell	Asa Masten,
Miss Mary Ketner,	Peter W. Mock,
Miss Nancy E. Martin,	Nathaniel Mock,
Mrs. Jinnie Morris,	J. W. Miller,
Miss Catherine Miller,	Lieut. John P. Nelson,
Miss Lucy Robertson,	Jesse Reed,
Miss A. M. Shouse.	Luther Reynolds,
Gentlemen's List.	Edward Stolts,
James T. Albertson,	Wm. R. Snider,
C. F. Burkhard,	Isaac Smith,
Millard Bodenhamer,	Abraham Shamel,
J. B. Bodenhamer,	H. D. Sharp,
N. J. Bodenhamer,	C. D. Sides,
Sidney B. Boggs,	M. V. Smith,
Lewis Baker,	M. A. Tesh,
John Geckle,	Richard Vanhoy,
Franklin Cooper,	Martin Westmoreland,
A. E. Conrad,	Joe Wagner,
John Cammel,	Jacob Wyer,
Sandy Carter,	W. A. York
Revd. Jos. S. Dunn,	

H. W. SHORE. P. M.

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership of KING, HEGE & CO., of Lexington, N. C., having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are respectfully requested to come forward and settle at once, as no further indulgence can be granted.

Notice is hereby given that all accounts and notes not settled on or before the first of May, 1870, will be placed in officer's hands for collection. A. C. Hege is authorized to settle all demands. R. A. KING, *Tennent.*
A. C. HEGE.

Feb. 4, 1870.

A. C. Hege having entered into co-partnership with T. S. Welfare, respectfully solicits his friends and the public to bestow the same kind patronage on the new firm, of "HEGE & WELFARE," that they so liberally gave to King, Hege & Co. Business will be carried on at the *old stand*, where our customers may be assured they will receive the greatest attention, and be supplied with the CHEAPEST and BEST Goods the market can offer.

Feb. 4, 1870.

THE NEW ROBINSON CRUSOE, u[words of one sylable.–At the BOOK-STORE

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF

TEXT-BOOKS

FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE State Educational Board of North Carolina have adopted the following Books for uniform use in the Public Schools:

Parker & Watson's National Spellers.
Parker & Watson's National Readers.
Davie's Arithmetics.
Monteith & McNally's Geographies.
Monteith's Youth's History of the U. S.
Beer's System of Penmanship.

☞ For sale by L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Feb. 11, 1870.

Just Received,

A Few Diaries.--Cheap.
Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.
Game of Great Events.
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

State of North Carolina,
FORSYTH COUNTY.

SUPERIOR COURT.

IT appearing, upon affidavit, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, John Teague, is not a resident of this State, and cannot be personally served with a summons in this case, and that the plaintiff hath cause of action against the defendant: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication of the summons be made for six weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, which summons is in the words and figures as follows, to wit:

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Summons.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Forsyth County....Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon John Teague, the Defendant above named, if he be found within your county, to appear at the office of Sup. Court Clerk for the county of Forsyth, within twenty-five days, after service of this summons on him, exclusive of the day of such service, and answer the complaint, a copy of which is served with this summons; and let him take notice, that if he fail to answer the said complaint within that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment against him for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars with interest on that sum from the 21st day of July, 1858, to the time when it shall be paid subject to a credit of $38 06, from April, 1867.

Hereof fail not, and of this summons make due return. Given under my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of January, 1870. JOHN BLACKBURN,
Clerk of the Superior Court, Forsyth Co.

Nathaniel Pfaff, Executor of Peter Pfaff, deceased, Plaintiff, against John Teague, Defendant. } Attachment

Two hundred and fifty dollars, due by promissory note, with interest from 21st day of July, 1858, subject to a credit of $38 06, paid in April, 1867. Warrant for attachment returnable before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Forsyth county, at his office in Winston, on Monday, the 7th day of March, 1870, when and where the said defendant is required to appear and answer the complaint, dated this the 12th day of January, 1870.

JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk.

Feb. 4, 1870. 6w–pr. fee $15

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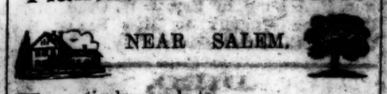

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